Nova S
Labour

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Province of Nova Scotia
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Current Labour Force Statistics in Nova Scotia

JANUARY, 1979

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ISSN 0382-1102

ECONOMICS & RESEARCH DIVISION

FOREWORD

The monthly reviews, in summary form, Provincial and National adjustments in the labour force activity during the year - including a year-over-year analysis.

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the survey each month. The survey sample represents all persons in the population 15 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of those in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 15 years of age or older.

Beginning in January, 1979, all data presented, current historical, represents the change in base years adopted by Statistics Canada. Statistics Canada has changed the base year and weights from 1971 Census to the 1976 Census. Consequently, this revised data is not comparable to old figures from the Labour Force Survey. Historical revised data is now available from Statistics Canada in Historical Labour Force Statistics - Actual Data, Seasonal Factors, Seasonally-Adjusted Data - 1978.

The data and analysis presented in the following tables are only intended as an overall insight into labour force activity and composition. A certain amount of more detailed information is available upon request from the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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	1978-1979 December to January Changes	
NOVA SCOTIA	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
Labour Force	-1,000	8,000
Employed	-10,000	3,000

NOVA SCOTIA	1978-1979 December to January Changes	
	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
Unemployed	9,000	5,000
Unemployment Rate %	2.6	1.2
Participation Rate %	-.3	1.2
Employment-Population Ratio %	-1.8	0.4

ANALYSIS[1]

January saw the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) in Nova Scotia increase by 1.2 percent, from 10.3 percent in December to 11.5 percent in January. A year ago at this time the rate was 10.5 percent. This increase in the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) was caused by a decline in the number of employed by 10,000 - 9,000 remaining within the labour force to be counted as unemployed and 1,000 with-drawing from the labour force. The final result was a decline in the number employed from December to January, from 310,000 persons to 300,000 persons; an increase in the number unemployed, from 34,000 persons to 43,000 persons; and a decline in the size of the labour force, from 344,000 to 330,000 persons. In comparison to a year ago at this time, the number of unemployed persons (seasonally-adjusted) increased by 6,000 persons, from 35,000 in January of 1978 to 41,000 in January of 1979.

For the national average, the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) remained constant at 8.1 percent. This stability was due to the fact that the Canadian economy was stable enough to generate enough employment opportunities to accommodate a significant proportion of the new entrants into the labour force. The labour force (seasonally-adjusted) increased by 92,000 persons, out of which 90,000 were employed and 2,000 remained unemployed. The growth of the level of employment (seasonally-adjusted) was sufficiently strong to keep the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) constant for January, yet the number of unemployed persons (seasonally-adjusted) in Canada still increased by 2,000.

The actual number of persons unemployed (the real number of people unemployed with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) for Canada, however, increased by 118,000 - from 859,000 in December to 977,000 in January. This increase in the number of unemployed Canadians caused the actual unemployment rate (the unemployment rate with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) to increase by 1.2 percentage points, from 7.9 percent in December to 9.1 percent in January.

For Nova Scotia the actual unemployment rate increased by 2.6 percentage points - from 9.9 percent in December to 12.5 percent in January. This increase was due to the decline in the number of persons employed by 10,000. Of these 10,000 persons, 9,000 reported as unemployed, and the remaining 1,000 withdrew from the labour force. Attempts to identify causes of this significant increase in the unemployment rate lead one to look toward the provincial economic conditions. January has traditionally been a month of slow economic activity, and as such may be seen as the cause of the increase in the provincial unemployment rate (actual).

Across the province, all regions reported increases in their unemployment rates. (See Table 8). The largest increase was in Cape Breton, where the unemployment rate increased by 4.1 percent. The smallest increase was reported in Econimic Region (Group 7), 1.2 percent. Cape Breton and

the Valley Regional were the only areas that were above the provincial actual unemployment rate of 12.5 percent; all other regions were below. (See Table 8). Cape Breton still reported the highest unemployment rate, 18.3 percent, of all the economic regions within the province.

Note: The employment-population ratio represents the proportion of the Canadian working age population that is actively engaged in the production of goods and services in the Canadian economy. It is defined as the ratio of the number of persons employed to the total working age population.

The employment-population ratio is most useful as a labour market performance indicator. As such, it has several advantages. First of all, the criteria for identifying employed persons in the Labour Force Survey are more straightforward and less complicated then is the case with those persons that are unemployed or not in the labour force. Employment data also contains relatively smaller sampling and non-sampling errors, by virtue of the larger proportion of employed persons in the sample. And the seasonal variations in employment levels are smaller and more regular than with unemployment estimates, which results in more stable seasonally-adjusted estimates.

The employment-population ratio does, however, suffer from some conceptional difficulties. On its own, it cannot present a comprehensive picture of employment levels or trends. Qualitative dimensions such as changes in part-time employment, under-employment, or the numbers of employed persons not at work, cannot be reflected by the ratio.

[1]The variances between actual and seasonally-adjusted data from month-to-month in the labour force survey is attributable to the seasonal factors being particularly strong during specific times of the year. The seasonal factor (as calculated from examining past labour force data for the province) must be removed from the actual figure in order to descern the expected or normal change in the monthly labour force figures relative to those in the previous or preceding months. One can then determine movement in the labour force due to cyclical and irregular economic factors apart from fluctuations caused by non-economic and seasonal factors such as climate, crop cycles, holidays and vacations.

TABLE 1: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(ACTUAL)

	Population (000's)	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Population Ratio (%)
AVERAGE 1976	585	323	292	31	9.5	55.2	49.9
1977 - JAN.	591	306	272	34	11.0	51.7	46.0
FEB.	592	311	271	41	13.1	52.6	45.7
MAR.	593	320	278	42	13.1	53.9	46.8
APR.	594	320	279	40	12.6	53.8	47.0
MAY	594	330	296	34	10.4	55.6	49.8
JUNE	595	337	305	32	9.5	56.6	51.2
JULY	596	351	317	34	9.8	58.9	53.1
AUG.	597	352	320	32	9.1	59.0	53.6
SEPT.	598	333	301	32	9.6	55.7	50.3
OCT.	599	331	300	31	9.4	55.1	50.1
NOV.	600	330	297	33	10.0	54.9	49.4
DEC.	601	325	292	33	10.0	54.1	48.7
AVERAGE 1977	596	329	294	35	10.6	55.2	49.3
1978 - JAN.	603	318	281	37	11.6	52.9	46.8
FEB.	603	321	284	38	11.8	53.3	47.1
MAR.	603	324	282	42	12.8	53.7	46.8
APR.	604	335	293	42	12.6	55.4	48.5
MAY	606	343	306	37	10.7	56.7	50.6
JUNE	606	351	317	34	9.7	57.9	52.2
JULY	607	366	328	39	10.5	60.3	54.0
AUG.	608	361	327	34	9.4	59.4	53.8
SEPT.	609	345	314	31	9.0	56.6	51.5
OCT.	610	349	317	32	9.3	57.2	51.9
NOV.	611	346	312	34	9.9	56.7	51.1
DEC.	612	344	310	34	9.9	56.2	50.7
AVERAGE 1978	607	342	306	36	10.6	56.4	50.4
1979 - JAN.	613	343	300	43	12.5	55.9	48.9

TABLE 2: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED)

	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Population Ratio (%)
AVERAGE 1976	322	292	31	9.5	55.1	49.9
1977 - JAN.	319	287	32	10.0	54.0	48.6
FEB.	325	287	38	11.7	54.9	48.5
MAR.	331	292	39	11.8	55.8	49.2
APR.	326	290	36	11.0	54.9	48.8
MAY	328	294	34	10.4	55.2	49.5
JUNE	328	294	34	10.4	55.1	49.4
JULY	329	297	32	9.7	55.2	49.8
AUG.	334	301	33	9.9	55.9	50.4
SEPT.	332	297	35	10.5	55.5	49.7
OCT.	329	295	34	10.3	54.9	49.2
NOV.	331	296	35	10.6	55.2	49.3
DEC.	330	295	35	10.6	54.9	49.1
AVERAGE 1977	329	294	35	10.6	55.1	49.3
1978 - JAN.	332	297	35	10.5	55.1	49.3
FEB.	335	300	35	10.4	55.6	49.8
MAR.	334	296	38	11.4	55.4	49.1
APR.	341	304	37	10.9	56.5	50.3
MAY	341	304	37	10.9	56.3	50.2
JUNE	342	306	36	10.5	56.4	50.5
JULY	345	308	37	10.7	56.8	50.7
AUG.	344	308	36	10.5	56.6	50.7
SEPT.	343	309	34	9.9	56.3	50.7
OCT.	347	312	33	10.1	56.9	51.1
NOV.	348	312	33	10.3	57.0	51.1
DEC.	349	313	36	10.3	57.0	51.1
AVERAGE 1978	342	306	36	10.5	56.3	50.4
1979 - JAN.	357	316	41	11.5	58.2	51.5

TABLE 3: - ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED LABOUR FORCE DATA

	LABOUR FORCE (000's)		EMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOY-MENT RATE (%)		PARTICI-PATION RATE (%)		EMPLOYMENT POPULATION RATIO (%)	
	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted
CANADA												
Jan.	10,789	11,129	9,812	10,232	977	897	9.1	8.1	61.5	53.4	55.9	58.3
Dec.	10,871	11,037	10,012	10,142	859	895	7.9	8.1	62.1	63.0	57.2	57.9
NOVA SCOTIA												
Jan.	343	357	300	316	43	41	12.5	11.5	55.9	58.2	48.9	51.5
Dec.	344	349	310	313	34	36	9.9	10.3	56.2	57.0	50.7	51.1
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Jan.	260	277	226	245	33	32	12.9	11.6	51.8	55.3	45.1	48.9
Dec.	269	276	237	244	32	32	12.0	11.6	53.8	55.2	47.4	48.8
NEWFOUNDLAND												
Jan.	190	204	153	168	37	36	19.7	17.6	48.9	52.4	39.3	43.2
Dec.	192	200	159	166	33	34	17.0	17.0	49.5	51.5	41.1	42.8
P.E.I.												
Jan.	47	52	41	46	6	6	13.1	11.3	53.5	59.1	46.4	52.3
Dec.	48	52	43	46	6	6	11.1	11.1	55.2	59.1	48.9	52,3
QUEBEC												
Jan.	2,766	2,857	2,439	2,550	327	307	11.8	10.7	58.1	60.0	51.2	53.5
Dec.	2,797	2,836	2,504	2,539	293	297	10.5	10.5	58.8	59.6	52.6	53.4
ONTARIO												
Jan.	4,165	4,256	3,850	3,966	315	290	7.6	6.8	65.2	66.6	60.2	62.1
Dec.	4,180	4,229	3,906	3,937	275	292	6.6	6.9	65.5	66.3	61.2	61.7

TABLE 4: - LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Labour Force	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,789	343	260	2,766	4,165
Male	6,560	209	160	1,711	2,476
Female	4,229	134	99	1,055	1,689
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	2,781	94	70	712	1,026
25 and over	8,008	249	189	2,054	3,138
15 - 19 years	1,106	36	26	252	427
20 - 24 years	1,676	58	44	460	599
25 - 44 years	5,015	159	123	1,330	1,920
45 - 64 years	2,812	83	62	685	1,146
65 and over	180	6	4	38	72

The monthly labour force survey estimates that the labour force in Nova Scotia was 343,000 in January. This level is a decrease of 1,000 persons over December's figure, while in comparison to a year ago at this time, the labour force has increased by 25,000 persons. For the sex breakdown in January, the male sector grew by 1,000 persons, while the female sector declined by 1,000 persons.

In the age group distribution, only one age group reported a decline - the 15 - 19 year age group reported a decline of 2,000 persons. Of the remaining categories, the 25 - 44 year age group and the 45 - 64 year age group reported increases of 2,000 and 1,000 persons, respectively, while the 20 - 24 year age group and the 65 and over age group remained constant at 58,000 and 6,000 persons, respectively.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 5: - EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	9,812	300	226	2,439	3,850
Male	5,993	184	139	1,515	2,301
Female	3,820	116	87	924	1,549
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	2,347	72	55	574	888
25 and over	7,465	228	171	1,865	2,962
15 - 19 years	891	26	14	192	351
20 - 24 years	1,456	47	36	382	536
25 - 44 years	4,639	144	111	1,200	1,796
45 - 64 years	2,650	78	57	627	1,096
65 and over	176	6	4	37	70

Actual employment during January was 300,000, a decrease of 10,000 persons over December's figure. For the sex breakdown, the male sector had a decline of 8,000 persons, while the female sector reported a fall of over 3,000 persons.

For employment by age, available data indicates a decline in both the 15 - 24 year and 25 and over group. The 15 - 24 year group decreased by 8,000 persons, while the 25 and over group declined by 2,000 persons in terms of their numbers employed. The two age groups hardest hit were the 15 - 19 year olds and the 20 - 24 year olds, both reporting a decline of 4,000 persons. The 25 - 44 year age group and the 65 and over age group reported no changes, and the 45 - 64 year age group reported a decline of 2,000 persons.

Note: In instances were the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 6: - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Industry)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	9,812	300	226	2,439	2,850
Goods Producing					
Agriculture	428	5	4	60	129
Other Primary	233	12	8	47	43
Manufacturing	1,967	44	36	565	975
Construction	540	17	15	94	196
Service-Producing					
Transportation/Comm. and Other Utilities	863	30	24	228	284
Trade	1,744	55	46	425	662
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	547	15	10	123	328
Community Business & Personal Service	2,832	94	66	722	1,088
Public Administration	658	29	18	173	234

For the goods-producing sector for the month of January, there were no industries to report an increase in their figures. The manufacturing and construction industry both declined by 3,000 persons, other primary industries fell by 1,000 persons, while agriculture reported no change in the level of employment.

In the service-producing sector, two industries - service and public administration - reported increases of 2,000 and 1,000 persons, respectively. Transportation remained unchanges, while trade and finance reported declines of 6,000 and 2,000 persons, respectively.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 7: - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Occupation)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	9,812	300	226	2,439	3,850
Managerial	2,325	73	50	623	886
Clerical	1,719	48	39	445	704
Sales	1,028	35	27	256	393
Service	1,261	42	30	295	506
Primary Occupations	568	15	10	90	160
Processing	1,565	40	31	427	719
Construction	568	20	19	112	199
Transportation	402	16	11	102	136
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	378	11	10	94	146

Total employment in all occupations reported a derease of 10,000 persons for January. There was only one occupation to report an increase, which was managerial with a 3,000 persons increase. The remaining industries all reported a fall in their levels of employment. The largest decline, 3,000 persons, was reported by construction. Sales and processing both reported declines of 2,000 persons, while clerical, service, primary occupations, transportation and materials handling all reported a drop of 1,000 persons in their employment levels.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 8

Labour Force Data For Economic Regions

Within Nova Scotia

January, 1979

Unemployment Rates

	January	December	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	18.3	14.2	+4.1
Economic Region (Group 7)	10.0	8.8	+1.2
Economic Region (Group 8)	15.1	13.2	+1.9
Economic Region (Group 9)	11.0	7.7	+3.3
Economic Region (Group 10)	10.5	8.2	+2.3
Halifax Metropolitan Area	10.1	N/A	N/A

Participation Rates

	January	December	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	50.3	50.5	-0.2
Economic Region (Group 7)	51.3	52.2	-0.9
Economic Region (Group 8)	51.3	51.0	+0.3
Economic Region (Group 9)	50.1	52.8	-1.7
Economic Region (Group 10)	65.6	65.1	+0.5
Halifax Metropolitan Area	67.1	N/A	N/A

Employment-Population Ratio

	January	December	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	41.1	43.4	-2.3
Economic Region (Group 7)	46.2	47.6	-1.4
Economic Region (Group 8)	43.5	44.3	-0.8
Economic Region (Group 9)	44.6	48.7	-4.1
Economic Region (Group 10)	58.7	59.8	-1.1
Halifax Metropolitan Area	60.3	N/A	N/A

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

TABLE 9

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

JANUARY, 1979

(000's)

	Population	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate %	Participation Rate %	Employment-Population Ratio %
Economic Region (Group 6)	121	61	50	11	18.3	50.3	41.1
Economic Region (Group 7)	112	57	52	6	10.0	51.3	46.2
Economic Region (Group 8)	72	36	31	6	15.1	51.3	43.5
Economic Region (Group 9)	88	44	39	5	11.0	50.1	44.6
Economic Region (Group 10)	215	141	126	15	10.5	65.6	58.7
Halifax Metropolitan Area	182	122	109	12	10.1	67.1	60.3

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
Economic Region (Group 10) includes Halifax County.

APPENDIX[1]

Statistical Note:

The labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, employment by industry and sub-provincial data contained in the Labour Force Report are estimates, which are derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. The reliability of these estimates is indicated by a letter. The letter "a" indicates the highest degree of reliability, "b", "c", etc., indicate decreasing levels of reliability. Reliability letters apply to all preceding months' data in each category. In 95 out of 100 cases, the percent of estimates at 1 Standard Deviation are: 1 ... 0.0-0.5; b ... 0.6-10.0; c ... 1.1-1.5; d ... 2.6-5.0; e ... 5.1-10.0; f ... 10.1-16.5; g ... 16.6-25.0. (Seasonally-adjusted estimates exclude seasonal movements from each month's data but include irregular and long-term cyclical fluctuations.)

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The data and analysis presented in the following tables are only intended as an overall insight into labour force activity and composition. A certain amount of more detailed information is available upon request from the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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HIGHLIGHTS

NOVA SCOTIA	1979 January to February Changes	
	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
Labour Force	-4,000	-4,000
Employed	-	-
Unemployed	-4,000	-4,000
Unemployment Rate (%)	-1.0	-1.0
Participation Rate (%)	-0.7	-0.7
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	-0.1	-

ANALYSIS[1]

February saw the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) in Nova Scotia decline by one percent, from 11.5 percent in January to 10.5 percent in February. A year ago at this time the rate was 10.4 percent. This decline in the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) was due to the decline in the number of persons counted as unemployed - the number of unemployed persons was 37,000, down from 41,000 in the previous month. There was no consequent increase in the number of employed persons provincially, rather, there was a corresponding decline in the provincial labour force, from 357,000 persons in January to 344,000 in February. In comparison to a year ago at this time, the number of seasonally-adjusted unemployed increased by 2,000, from 35,000 in February of 1978 to 37,000 in February of 1979.

For the national average, the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) declined by 0.2 percentage points. This marginal decline was due to three factors: 1) the number of employed persons (seasonally-adjusted) increased by 1,000 - from 10,232,000 in January to 10,233,000 in February; 2) the number of unemployed persons (seasonally-adjusted) declined by 25,000, from 897,000 in January to 872,000 in February; and 3) the size of the labour force (seasonally-adjusted) shrank by 24,000, from 11,129,000 in January to 11,105,000 in February. This rather significant decrease in the size of the labour force served to dampen the increase in the national unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted).

The actual number of persons unemployed (the real number of people unemployed with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) for Canada, however, declined by 23,000 - from 977,000 in January to 954,000 in February. This decline in the number of unemployed persons in Canada resulted in a decline of the actual unemployment rate (the unemployment rate with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) to fall by 0.3 percentage points - from 9.1 percent in January to 8.8 percent in February. Nationally, the number of persons employed (employment with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) increased by 45,000 - from 9,812,000 in January to 9,857,000 in February, and the size of the labour force (labour force with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) increased by 23,000 - from 10,789,000 in January to 10,812,000 in February.

For Nova Scotia the actual unemployment rate decreased by one percentage points - from 12.5 percent in January to 11.5 percent in February. This decline was due to the decline in the number of persons unemployed - from 43,000 in January to 39,000 in February, and the consequent decline in the size of the labour force - from 343,000 in January to 339,000 in February. The number of persons employed remained unchanged. The fall in the actual provincial unemployment rate was caused by the withdrawal from the labour force of 4,000 unemployed persons.

Across the province there was only one region to report an increase in its actual unemployment rates, which was Economic Region Group 7. All other regions remained unchanged or had declines in their levels. (See Table 8). The largest decline was found in the Halifax Metropolitan Area with a fall of 2.8 percentage points, and the lowest decline was reported by the Valley region with a minus 0.1 percent. The Cape Breton area reported no change in its unemployment rate. Cape Breton and the Valley region were the only areas that were above the provincial actual unemployment rate of 11.5 percent; all other regions were below. (See Table 8). Cape Breton had the highest unemployment rate at 18.3 percent for the economic regions within the province.

NOTE: Beginning in January, 1979, all data presented, current historical, represents the change in the base years adopted by Statistics Canada.

1 The variances between actual and seasonally-adjusted data from month-to-month in the labour force survey is attributable to the seasonal factors being particularly strong during specific times of the year. The seasonal factor (as calculated from examining past labour force data for the province) must be removed from the actual figure in order to discern the expected or normal change in the monthly labour force figures relative to those in the previous or preceding months. One can then determine movement in the labour force due to cyclical and irregular factors apart from fluctuations caused by non-economic and seasonal factors such as climate, crop cycles, holidays and vacations.

TABLE 1: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(ACTUAL)

	Population (000's)	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Population Ratio (%)
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FEB.	335	300	35	10.4	55.6	49.8
MAR.	334	296	38	11.4	55.4	49.1
APR.	341	304	37	10.9	56.5	50.3
MAY	341	304	37	10.9	56.3	50.2
JUNE	342	306	36	10.5	56.4	50.5
JULY	345	308	37	10.7	56.8	50.7
AUG.	344	308	36	10.5	56.6	50.7
SEPT.	343	309	34	9.9	56.3	50.7
OCT.	347	312	33	10.1	56.9	51.1
NOV.	348	312	33	10.3	57.0	51.1
DEC.	349	313	36	10.3	57.0	51.1
AVERAGE 1978	342	306	36	10.5	56.3	50.4
1979 - JAN.	357	316	41	11.5	58.2	51.5
FEB.	353	316	37	10.5	57.5	51.5

TABLE 3: - ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED LABOUR FORCE DATA

	LABOUR FORCE (000's)		EMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		PARTICIPATION RATE (%)		EMPLOYMENT POPULATION RATIO (%)	
	Actual	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally Adjusted
CANADA												
Feb.	10,812	11,105	9,857	10,233	954	872	8.8	7.9	61.5	63.2	56.1	58.2
Jan.	10,789	11,129	9,812	10,232	977	897	9.1	8.1	61.5	63.4	55.9	58.3
NOVA SCOTIA												
Feb.	339	353	300	316	39	37	11.5	10.5	55.2	57.5	48.8	51.5
Jan.	343	357	300	316	43	41	12.5	11.5	55.9	58.2	48.9	51.5
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Feb.	259	276	224	244	35	32	13.4	11.6	51.5	55.0	44.5	48.6
Jan.	260	277	226	245	33	32	12.9	11.6	51.8	55.3	45.1	48.9
NEWFOUNDLAND												
Feb.	191	205	155	170	36	35	18.8	17.1	49.0	52.7	39.7	43.7
Jan.	190	204	153	168	37	36	19.7	17.6	48.9	52.4	39.3	43.2
P.E.I.												
Feb.	47	50	40	45	7	5	14.3	10.8	53.5	56.8	45.9	51.1
Jan.	47	52	41	46	6	6	13.1	11.3	53.5	59.1	46.4	52.3
QUEBEC												
Feb.	2,767	2,845	2,455	2,556	312	289	11.3	10.2	58.0	59.7	51.5	53.6
Jan.	2,766	2,857	2,439	2,550	327	307	11.8	10.7	58.1	60.0	51.2	53.5
ONTARIO												
Feb.	4,181	4,255	3,872	3,975	309	280	7.4	6.6	65.3	66.5	60.5	62.1
Jan.	4,180	4,229	3,906	3,937	275	292	6.6	6.9	65.5	66.3	61.2	61.7

TABLE 4: - LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Labour Force	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,812	339	259	2,767	4,181
Male	6,555	208	160	1,708	2,479
Female	4,256	131	99	1,059	1,701
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	2,797	90	70	711	1,040
25 and over	8,015	249	188	2,056	3,140
15 - 19 years	1,114	33	26	248	444
20 - 24 years	1,683	56	44	463	596
25 - 44 years	5,026	159	123	1,332	1,919
45 - 64 years	2,815	84	61	686	1,153
65 and over	174	6	4	37	68

The monthly labour force survey estimates that the labour force in Nova Scotia was 339,000 in February. This level is a decrease of 4,000 persons over January's figure, while in comparison to a year ago at this time, the labour force has increased by 18,000 persons. For the sex breakdown in February, the male sector decreased by 1,000 persons, while the female sector decreased by 3,000 persons.

In the age-group distribution, one age group seemed to be particularly hard hit; the 15 - 19 year age group declined by 3,000 persons. The only other age group to show a decline in February the 20 - 24 year age group, which exhibited a decline of 1,000 persons. The only age group to show an increase was the 45 - 64 year age group - which exhibited an increase of 1,000. The remaining two groups, 25 - 44 year age and 65 and over remained constant over the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding numbers.

TABLE 5: - EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	9,857	300	224	2,455	3,872
Male	6,002	185	138	1,519	2,308
Female	3,856	115	86	936	1,564
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	2,360	71	54	579	893
25 and over	7,497	229	169	1,876	2,979
15 - 19 years	892	24	19	190	357
20 - 24 years	1,469	47	35	389	536
25 - 44 years	4,665	144	110	1,204	1,808
45 - 64 years	2,661	79	55	635	1,104
65 and over	171	6	4	37	66

Actual employment remained unchanged during February at 300,000 persons. For the sex breakdown, the male sector showed an increase of 1,000 persons, while the female sector reported a decrease of 1,000 persons.

For employment by age, three age groups showed no change, one group showed a decline, and the remaining group showed an increase. The 20 - 24 year age group, 25 - 44 year age group and 65 and over age group remained constant, at 47,000, 144,000, and 6,000 persons, respectively. The 15 - 19 year age group showed a decline of 1,000 persons while the 45 - 64 year age group showed an increase of 1,000 persons.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding numbers.

TABLE 6: - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Industry)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	9,857	300	224	2,455	3,872
Goods-Producing					
Agriculture	435	5	4	60	133
Other Primary	235	12	8	46	40
Manufacturing	1,993	42	34	574	989
Construction	505	18	14	88	179
Service-Producing					
Transportation/Comm. and Other Utilities	862	31	24	223	283
Trade	1,745	55	46	430	672
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	549	16	10	123	237
Community Business & Personal Service	2,856	92	65	731	1,097
Public Administration	678	29	19	180	242

For the goods-producing sector for the month of February, two industries showed no change, one industry showed a decline and the other remaining industry showed an increase. Agriculture and other-primary remained constant. The manufacturing industry reported a loss of 2,000 persons while the construction industry reported an increase of 1,000 persons.

In the service-producing sector, there were no industries to report a decline in their figures. Service led the way with an increase of 2,000 persons, followed by both transportation and finance, which increased by 1,000. The remaining industries remained constant for February.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum to the total, small variations are due to rounding numbers.

TABLE 7: - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Occupation)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	9,857	300	224	2,455	3,872
Managerial	2,331	73	50	625	886
Clerical	1,734	48	38	450	714
Sales	1,032	34	27	259	390
Service	1,272	41	32	300	509
Primary Occupations	572	14	9	87	162
Processing	1,583	40	30	431	733
Construction	535	21	16	99	186
Transportation	409	17	12	103	144
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	390	13	10	102	148

Total employment in all occupations remained constant for February. As for specific occupations, managerial, clerical and processing remained constant. Occupations showing a decline of 1,000 persons employed were sales, service and primary occupations. Occupations showing an increase of 1,000 persons were construction and transportation; while the materials handling group showed a 2,000 person increase in employment.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 8

Labour Force Data For Economic Regions

Within Nova Scotia

February, 1979

Unemployment Rates

	February	January	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	18.3	18.3	-
Economic Region (Group 7)	11.5	10.0	1.5
Economic Region (Group 8)	15.0	15.1	-0.1
Economic Region (Group 9)	10.0	11.0	-1.0
Economic Region (Group 10)	7.8	10.5	-2.7
Halifax Metropolitan Area	7.3	10.1	-2.8

Participation Rates

	February	January	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	49.2	50.3	-0.9
Economic Region (Group 7)	52.0	51.3	0.7
Economic Region (Group 8)	50.3	51.3	-1.0
Economic Region (Group 9)	48.7	50.1	-1.4
Economic Region (Group 10)	65.1	65.6	-0.5
Halifax Metropolitan Area	67.0	67.1	-0.1

Employment-Population Ratio

	February	January	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	40.2	41.1	1.1
Economic Region (Group 7)	46.0	46.2	-0.2
Economic Region (Group 8)	42.8	43.5	-0.7
Economic Region (Group 9)	43.8	44.6	-0.8
Economic Region (Group 10)	60.0	58.7	1.3
Halifax Metropolitan Area	62.0	60.3	1.7

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax

TABLE 9

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

FEBRUARY, 1979

(000's)

	Population	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate %	Participation Rate %	Employment-Population Ratio %
Economic Region (Group 6)	122	60	49	11	18.3	49.2	40.2
Economic Region (Group 7)	111	58	51	7	11.5	52.0	46.0
Economic Region (Group 8)	75	38	32	6	15.0	50.3	42.8
Economic Region (Group 9)	85	41	37	4	10.0	48.7	43.8
Economic Region (Group 10)	214	139	129	11	7.8	65.1	60.0
Halifax Metropolitan Area	182	122	113	9	7.3	67.0	62.0

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
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Economic Region (Group 10) includes Halifax County.

APPENDIX[1]

Statistical Note:

The labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, employment by industry and sub-provincial data contained in the Labour Force Report are estimates, which are derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. The reliability of these estimates is indicated by a letter. The letter "a" indicates the highest degree of reliability, "b", "c", etc., indicate decreasing levels of reliability. Reliability letters apply to all preceding months' data in each category. In 95 out of 100 cases, the percent of estimates at 1 Standard Deviation are: a ... 0.0-0.5; b ... 0.6-10.0; c ... 1.1-1.5; d ... 2.6-5.0; e ... 5.1-10.0; f ... 10.1-16.5; g ... 16.6-25.0. (Seasonally-adjusted estimates exclude seasonal movements from each month's data but include irregular and long-term cyclical fluctuations.)

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INFORMATION BULLETIN

Province of Nova Scotia
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Current Labour Force Statistics in Nova Scotia

MARCH, 1979

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ECONOMICS & RESEARCH DIVISION

FOREWORD

The monthly reviews, in summary form, Provincial and National adjustments in the labour force activity during the year - including a year-over-year analysis.

The statistics contained in this report are based on information abtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the survey each month. The survey sample represents all persons in the population 15 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of those in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 15 years of age or older.

The data and analysis presented in the following tables are only intended as an overall insight into labour force activity and composition. A certain amount of more detailed information is available upon request from the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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Table 1: - Summary of Labour Force Characteristics for Nova Scotia (Actual Data)
Table 2: - Summary of Labour Force Characteristics for Nova Scotia (Seasonally-Adjusted)
Table 3: - Actual and Seasonally-Adjusted Labour Force Data
Table 4: - Labour Force by Age and Sex
Table 5: - Employment by Age and Sex
Table 6: - Employment by Industry
Table 7: - Employment by Occupation
Table 8: - Labour Force Data For Economic Regions Within Nova Scotia
Table 9: - Total Labour Force Breakdown for Economic Regions Within Nova Scotia
Appendix - Statistical Note

HIGHLIGHTS

	1979 February to March Changes	
NOVA SCOTIA	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
Labour Force	5,000	1,000
Employed	-	-1,000
Unemployed	5,000	2,000
Unemployment Rate (%)	1.2	0.5
Participation Rate (%)	1.2	0.1
Employment Population Ratio (%)	-	-0.3

ANALYSIS[1]

March saw the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) in Nova Scotia increase by 0.5 percentage points - from 10.5 percent in February to 11.0 percent in March. A year ago at this time the rate was 11.4 percent. This increase in the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) was caused by an increase in the number of unemployed persons (seasonally-adjusted) by 2,000 - from 37,000 in February to 39,000 in March. Of these 2,000 people, 1,000 represented new entrants into the provincial labour market and the remaining 1,000 being accounted for by a decline of 1,000 in the number of employed; the labour force (seasonally-adjusted) increasing from 353,000 in February to 354,000 in March, and the number of employed (seasonally-adjusted) falling from 316,000 in February to 315,000 in March. In comparison to a year ago at this time, the number of unemployed persons (seasonally-adjusted) increased by 1,000, from 38,000 in March of 1978 to 39,000 in March of 1979.

For the national average, the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) remained constant at 7.9 percent. This stability was due to the fact that the Canadian economy was stable enough to generate enough employment opportunities to accommodate a significant proportion of the new entrants into the labour force. The labour force (seasonally-adjusted) increased by 42,000 persons, of which 38,000 were employed and the remaining 4,000, unemployed. The growth of the level of employment (seasonally-adjusted) was sufficiently strong enough to keep the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) constant for March, yet the number of unemployed persons (seasonally-adjusted) in Canada increased by 4,000.

The actual number of persons unemployed (the real number of people unemployed with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) for Canada, however, increased by 22,000 - from 954,000 in February to 976,000 in March. This increase in the number of unemployed Canadians caused the actual unemployment rate (the unemployment rate with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) to increase by 0.1 percentage points, from 8.8 percent in February to 8.9 percent in March.

For Nova Scotia, the actual unemployment rate increased by 1.2 percent - from 11.5 percent in February to 12.7 percent in March. This increase was due to the increase in the number of persons unemployed by 5,000. Of these 5,000 persons, all were new entrants into the provincial labour force (which increased from 339,000 in February to 344,000 in March), as employment levels remained constant at 300,000. This feature may be seen as a strong indication that people have confidence in the economy's ability to generate employment opportunities.

Across the process, there was only one region to report a decline in its actual unemployment rate, which was Economic Region (Group 9). All other regions reported increases in their levels. (See Table 8). The largest increase was experienced in three regions simultaneously; Cape Breton, the Halifax Metropolitan Area and Economic Region (Group 7) showed increases of 1.7 percent in their unemployment rates. The smallest increase was reported by the Valley region, 0.2 percent. Cape Breton and the Valley region were the only areas that were above the provincial actual unemployment rate of 12.7 percent; all other regions were below. (See Table 8). Cape Breton had the highest unemployment rate at 18.3 percent for the economic regions within the province.

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MAR.	331	292	39	11.8	55.8	49.2
APR.	326	290	36	11.0	54.9	48.8
MAY	328	294	34	10.4	55.2	49.5
JUNE	328	294	34	10.4	55.1	49.4
JULY	329	297	32	9.7	55.2	49.8
AUG.	334	301	33	9.9	55.9	50.4
SEPT.	332	297	35	10.5	55.5	49.7
OCT.	329	295	34	10.3	54.9	49.2
NOV.	331	296	35	10.6	55.2	49.3
DEC.	330	295	35	10.6	54.9	49.1
AVERAGE 1977	329	294	35	10.6	55.1	49.3
1978 - JAN.	332	297	35	10.5	55.1	49.3
FEB.	335	300	35	10.4	55.6	49.8
MAR.	334	296	38	11.4	55.4	49.1
APR.	341	304	37	10.9	56.5	50.3
MAY	341	304	37	10.9	56.3	50.2
JUNE	342	306	36	10.5	56.4	50.5
JULY	345	308	37	10.7	56.8	50.7
AUG.	344	308	36	10.5	56.6	50.7
SEPT.	343	309	34	9.9	56.3	50.7
OCT.	347	312	33	10.1	56.9	51.1
NOV.	348	312	33	10.3	57.0	51.1
DEC.	349	313	36	10.3	57.0	51.1
AVERAGE 1978	342	306	36	10.5	56.3	50.4
1979 - JAN.	357	316	41	11.5	58.2	51.5
FEB.	353	316	37	10.5	57.5	51.5
MAR.	354	315	39	11.0	57.6	51.2

TABLE 3: - ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED LABOUR FORCE DATA

	LABOUR FORCE (000's)		EMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOY-MENT RATE (%)		PARTICIPA-TION RATE (%)		EMPLOYMENT POPULATION RATIO (%)	
	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted
CANADA												
Mar.	10.932	11.147	9,956	10,271	976	876	8.9	7.9	62.1	63.3	56.6	58.4
Feb.	10,812	11,105	9,857	10,233	954	872	8.8	7.9	61.5	63.2	56.1	58.2
NOVA SCOTIA												
Mar.	344	354	300	315	44	39	12.7	11.0	56.0	57.6	48.8	51.2
Feb.	339	353	300	316	39	37	11.5	10.5	55.2	57.5	48.8	51.5
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Mar.	264	281	227	247	38	34	14.3	12.1	52.6	55.9	45.1	49.1
Feb.	259	276	224	244	35	32	13.4	11.6	51.5	55.0	44.5	48.6
NEWFOUNDLAND												
Mar.	193	205	154	169	39	36	20.1	17.6	49.5	52.6	39.6	43.3
Feb.	191	205	155	170	36	35	18.8	17.1	49.0	52.7	39.7	43.7
P.E.I.												
Mar.	49	51	42	45	7	6	15.0	12.2	55.9	58.0	47.5	51.1
Feb.	47	50	40	45	7	5	14.3	10.8	53.5	56.8	45.9	51.1
QUEBEC												
Mar.	2,796	2,854	2,468	2,552	328	302	11.7	10.6	58.6	59.8	51.7	53.5
Feb.	2,767	2,845	2,439	2,556	312	289	11.3	10.2	58.0	59.7	51.5	53.6
ONTARIO												
Mar.	4,208	4,271	3,888	3,986	319	285	7.6	6.7	65.7	66.7	60.7	62.2
Feb.	4,181	4,255	3,872	3,975	309	280	7.4	6.6	65.3	66.5	60.5	62.1

TABLE 4: - LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Labour Force	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,932	344	264	2,796	4,208
Male	6,619	212	165	1,735	2,482
Female	4,313	132	99	1,062	1,726
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	2,832	94	73	716	1,047
25 and over	8,100	250	191	2,080	3,161
15 - 19 years	1,136	37	29	250	447
20 - 24 years	1,695	57	44	467	600
25 - 44 years	5,070	161	125	1,349	1,926
45 - 64 years	2,849	83	61	695	1,166
65 and over	181	6	4	36	70

The monthly labour force survey estimates that the labour force in Nova Scotia was 344,000 in March. This level represents an increase of 5,000 persons over February's figure, while in comparison to a year ago the labour force has increased by 20,000 persons. For the sex breakdown in March, the male sector increased by 4,000 persons, while the female sector increased by 1,000 persons.

In the age-group distribution, two age groups showed no change, two showed increases and one showed a decline. Both the 65 and over and 20 - 24 year age-groups showed no change from the February levels. The 15 - 19 year age-group showed a rather signigicant increase of 4,000 persons, while the 25 - 44 year age-group increased by 2,000 persons. The only age-group to exhibit a decline was the 45 - 64 year age-group, which declined by 1,000 persons.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 5: - EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	9,956	300	227	2,468	3,888
Male	6,051	185	140	1,530	2,313
Female	3,905	115	87	939	1,576
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	2,401	72	55	586	901
25 and over	7,555	229	171	1,882	2,987
15 - 19 years	914	26	21	187	365
20 - 24 years	1,487	46	34	399	576
25 - 44 years	4,705	145	112	1,213	1,814
45 - 64 years	2,673	78	55	634	1,105
65 and over	177	6	4	35	68

Actual employment during March was 300,000 persons, showing no change from February's levels. For the sex breakdown, again no change was in evidence for either male or female employment levels.

For employment by age, one age-group reported no change, two age-groups reported increases and the remaining two age-groups reported a fall in employment levels. Only the 65 and over age-group showed no change in employment. Employment increased by 2,000 persons in the 15 - 19 year age-group, and by 1,000 persons in the 25 - 44 year age-group. The 20 - 24 year age-group and the 45 - 64 year age-group both reported declines of 1,000 persons employed.

Note: In instances where numbers do not sum to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 6: - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Industry)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	9,956	300	227	2,468	3,888
Goods Producing					
Agriculture	451	6	5	59	139
Other Primary	234	12	7	40	43
Manufacturing	2,000	44	34	574	989
Construction	536	18	15	94	188
Service-Producing					
Transportation/Comm. and Other Utilities	861	31	24	223	277
Trade	1,767	56	46	429	679
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	557	17	9	123	243
Community Business & Personal Service	2,876	90	67	751	1,087
Public Administration	674	26	20	175	244

For the goods-producing sector for the month of March, there were no industries reporting a decline in employment levels. The construction and other primary industries reported no change, while the manufacturing and agricultural industries reported increases of 2,000 and 1,000 persons, respectively.

In the service-producing sector, one industry remained constant, two industries reported increases and the remaining industries reported declines in their employment levels. The transportation industry showed no change, while employment in both the trade and finance industries increased by 1,000 persons. Public administration reported a decline of 3,000 persons, while the service industry reported a decline of 2,000 persons with respect to employment.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 7: - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Occupation)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	9,956	300	227	2,468	3,888
Managerial	2,333	75	52	631	876
Clerical	1,751	48	37	454	712
Sales	1,036	32	26	248	398
Service	1,291	40	33	307	513
Primary Occupations	579	15	9	82	164
Processing	1,617	42	31	438	743
Construction	552	20	17	102	194
Transportation	408	16	11	105	141
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	390	12	10	101	149

Total employment in all occupations remained unchanged from the February level. One occupation remained unchanged, while three occupations reported increases and the remaining three occupations reported a decline in employment. The clerical classification showed no change in employment. Managerial and processing both reported increases of 2,000 persons, while the primary-occupations reported a increase of 1,000 persons. Sales reported the largest decline, 2,000 persons while construction, transportation and materials handling all reported a 1,000 person decline in employment levels.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 8

Labour Force Data For Economic Regions

Within Nova Scotia

March, 1979

Unemployment Rates

	March	February	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	21.0	18.3	1.7
Economic Region (Group 7)	13.2	11.5	1.7
Economic Region (Group 8)	15.2	15.0	0.2
Economic Region (Group 9)	8.9	10.0	-1.1
Economic Region (Group 10)	9.4	7.8	1.6
Halifax Metropolitan Area	9.0	7.3	1.7

Participation Rates

	March	February	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	50.2	49.2	1.0
Economic Region (Group 7)	51.1	52.0	-0.9
Economic Region (Group 8)	52.1	50.3	1.8
Economic Region (Group 9)	51.8	48.7	3.1
Economic Region (Group 10)	65.5	65.1	0.4
Halifax Metropolitan Area	67.6	67.0	0.6

Employment-Population Ratio

	March	February	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	39.7	40.2	-0.5
Economic Region (Group 7)	44.3	46.0	-1.7
Economic Region (Group 8)	44.1	42.8	1.3
Economic Region (Group 9)	47.2	43.8	3.4
Economic Region (Group 10)	59.4	60.0	-0.6
Halifax Metropolitan Area	61.5	62.0	-0.5

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

TABLE 9

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

MARCH, 1979

(000's)

	Population	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate %	Participation Rate %	Employment-Population Ratio %
Economic Region (Group 6)	122	62	49	13	21.0	50.2	39.7
Economic Region (Group 7)	114	58	50	8	13.2	51.1	44.3
Economic Region (Group 8)	75	39	33	6	15.2	52.1	44.1
Economic Region (Group 9)	86	44	40	4	8.9	51.8	47.2
Economic Region (Group 10)	212	139	126	13	9.9	65.5	59.4
Halifax Metropolitan Area	181	122	111	11	9.0	67.6	61.5

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

APPENDIX[1]

Statistical Note:

The labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, employment by industry and sub-provincial data contained in the Labour Force Report are estimates, which are derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. The reliability of these estimates is indicated by a letter. The letter "a" indicates the highest degree of reliability, "b", "c", etc., indicate decreasing levels of reliability. Reliability letters apply to all preceding months' data in each category. In 95 out of 100 cases, the percent of estimates at 1 Standard Deviation are: a ... 0.0-0.5; b ... 0.6-10.0; c ... 1.1-1.5; d 2.6-5.0; e ... 5.1-10.0; f ... 10.1-16.5; g ... 16.6-25.0. (Seasonally-adjusted estimates exclude seasonal movements from each month's data but include irregular and long-term cyclical fluctuations.)